THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 1015

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, September 26, 1774.

Tuesday Evening Captain Scott, arrived at Salem from London, after a Passage of 7 Weeks, by whom we have received several Papers, but they contain few Articles of News; the following are the most Material.

GENOA, *June* 29.

A REPORT prevails, that his Catholic Majesty hath forbidden the entry of the Russian ships into his ports.

Lisbon, July 14. The Ship named Quintos, from Rio de Janeiro, cast anchor in this port the 4th. She has on board about 6 millions of Crusades, [15 millions of Livres.] one third of which is on the King's account, the two others on account of the Merchants.

Paris, July 4. The King has actually recalled the Count de Broglio from his Exile, and has granted him permission to return to Court.

LONDON.

July 2. It is said that the names of those who voted for the Quebec bill are circulated in almost every city and borough in England and Scotland and the next general election will determine whether the Pope or the voice of the people is to choose a British Parliament.

Extract of a letter from Bury St. Edmunds, July. 5.

"The passing the Quebec bill has given great spirits to the Roman Catholics of this county; they now begin to triumph, and do not scruple to declare, that in a few years they shall have the same privileges allowed them here as the Roman Catholics have at Quebec. We have at this time four mass houses, which are open every day; one in the Southgate-street, one in the Northgate street, one in the Westgate-street, and one in the Risbygate-street; they draw a number of people after them, especially the lower sort, whom they obtain by presents, &c."

July 6. Marshall Romanzow having received a reinforcement of 10,000 regular troops, and 30,000 recruits, caused the greatest part of his army to pass the Danube, between the 20th and 22d of last month.

July 15. This day a Cabinet Council was held at St. James's upon affairs of importance, but no part of the subject matter has yet transpired.

July 18. Some pasquinades of a serious and treasonable nature have been stuck up publickly at the palace of St. James's.——No public notice hath been taken of such libels.

The King's flying escort is encreased, and the soldiers ride with their swords in hand.

The people of America are still unanimous to abide by the exportation and importation resolutions. ‖

July 21. Candidates are very busy in the country engaging the interest of the Freeholders: Some of them (Court Candidates it is very natural to suppose) go among the poor Electors and purchase a Chicken or a Duck, and give five or ten Guineas for it; *but this is Generosity, not Bribery.*

It is now much whispered that the Premier says, he will get a *good* new Parliament together, and then retire from the bustle & fatigue of office; but the people of England before he makes his Exit, would no doubt be glad to know whether the word *good* is to be taken in the *ministerial* or *true* Acceptation.

It is remarked by a Correspondent, as a very whimsical Circumstance, that many Thousands make themselves unhappy about the Religion of the Canadians, who have no Religion of their own. V

July 22. The Court has given Orders to General Gage to make certain Proposals on the Opening of the Provincial Assembly at Salem, the Motive of which shall be to engage the Assembly to pass an Act for granting an Indemnification for the Tea destroyed.

Admiral Knowles, who had entered into the Service of Russia, has asked and obtained his Dismission. This Officer is returning to England, but he is to retain the Half of his Appointment.

Subjects, like Lovers, says a Correspondent, see nothing but perfection in a new Sovereign; but acquaintance teaches them that Women and Kings are almost universally the same.

Yesterday Evening was privately baptized at Gloucester house, the new-born Daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, by the Name of Caroline Augusta Maria. The Sponsors were, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, the Hereditary Princess of Brunswick, and the Prince of Brunswick.

The Court of Berlin, it is said, has declared against receiving any more Memorials concerning the disputes with Dantzick.

Yesterday Morning at 8 o'clock died, after a lingering illness, at Holland House, near Kensington, the Right Hon. Caroline, Lady Holland, Lady of the late Lord Holland.

We import Corn from America, and our People export themselves to that Country: We have more Provisions then, and a smaller Consumption. Our Country yields its full Crops, yet Provisions rather encrease in Price. These Things are fact, but they correspond not well together.

It is now said, that a noble Lord has so ably and so happily pleaded in the Behalf of a certain Set of disobedient Subjects, that the Cause will very soon be removed, in order that the effect may cease.

THE Committee (consisting of the following Members, namely,

Mr. Samuel Adams,	Mr. John White,
John Rowe, Esq;	Mr. Gibbins Sharpe,
Thomas Boylston, Esq;	Capt. William Mackay,
William Phillips, Esq;	Mr. Thomas Greenough,
Doct. Joseph Warren,	Capt. Samuel Partridge,
John Adams, Esq;	Benjamin Austin, Esq;
Josiah Quincy, jun. Esq;	Mr. Jonathan Mason,
Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq;	Mr. John Brown,
Mr. Henderson Inches,	Mr. James Richardson,
Mr. William Molineux,	Mr. Thomas Crafts, jun.
Mr. Nathaniel Appleton,	Mr. Henry Hill,
Capt. Forrester Vernon,	Mr. Joshua Henshaw, jun.
Capt. Edward Proctor,	Mr. David Jeffries,)

appointed by the Town of Boston to receive Donations for the charitable purpose of relieving and employing the Poor, suffering by means of the Act of Parliament, commonly called the Boston Port-Bill, would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of many generous Collections made in several of our sympathizing sister Colonies, as well as charitable Donations from many Towns in this Province, and private Friends to this cruelly oppressed and patient People.

The Committee consider themselves at all times answerable to their Constituents, and as peculiarly accountable to their munificent Benefactors, who ought ever to have all reasonable satisfaction touching the disposition of their Charities.

The Trust reposed in the Committee is important, and its discharge extremely arduous. And when the powers and dispositions of those who trouble us are properly considered, so far from receiving support and aid in the relief of this distressed Town, it must be obvious that many unnecessary difficulties and embarrassments would be thrown in the way. Many are the public Works (to which large grants and subscriptions would chearfully be made by Persons who would be peculiarly benefited thereby) such as the building of a Bridge over Charles-River, and another over to Dorchester Neck, the erecting of Hospitals and other large and much wanted public Edifices, which might be carried on to the immediate and great relief of the Poor, if the Province was now blessed with a constitutional and patriotic Legislature existing within it. Miserable is the state of that Community who have the *Form* but not the *Powers* of good Government:—but much more miserable are they who have *neither*. Whoever therefore fully considers the difficulties of every sort with which the Committee have to engage, will view all their actions with an eye of charity and candor, and will be far from lightly giving credit to the malicious whispers and slanderous surmises of our public enemies. Surely better evidence than this ought to be given, before Americans should entertain jealousies, and doubt the integrity, of distant Brethren.

In order for the regular conduct of business, for the satisfaction of candid enquirers, as well as the silencing slanderous reports, the Committee very early opened a compleat set of books, which have been kept in the most regular manner. In them are entered all the Donations as they are received, and from whom; together with a fair record of all matters which come before the Committee and their proceedings thereupon. These books are open every day for the inspection of all persons.

The Committee, having set several days, and by themselves and their Sub-Committees, had various consultations, notified the Inhabitants, that they should attend every afternoon for ten days (Lord's-day excepted) for all classes of People suffering by the Port-Bill, to lay their circumstances before the Committee, that the distressed might (if possible) be employed in their several occupations. Accordingly, great numbers of various classes applied, especially Mechanicks and Laborers: Of the latter the circumstances of much the greater part called for immediate relief.

In this exigency, several plans were proposed, but they all required time to be further considered and better digested, before they could be carried into practice. The only proposal, therefore, which could be carried into execution with the speed necessary to give bread and employ to the most indigent laborers, was the repair and pavement of some of our public streets. This, therefore, it was thought most eligible to adopt. Accordingly it was proposed to the Selectmen of the Town (who are surveyors of the streets) that if they would engage in repairing those parts of the Town which most wanted it, that the Committee of Donations &c. would contribute towards the payment of the labourers out of the donations made for employing the Poor. The Selectmen acceding to this eligible way of giving *immediate* employ and sustenance to necessitous laborers, numbers of our most indigent inhabitants were by this plan kept from the dangers of idleness and enabled to earn bread for their present support.

Immediate relief being thus afforded to the indigent, the next consideration of the Committee was for a method to employ the Poor and pay them out of the donations in such a manner, as that returns might be made into the common stock, which might serve for their future employ and maintenance. The best plan of this sort, in the opinion of the Committee, was the erecting a Brick-yard on part of the Town's land well adapted for such a purpose. Accordingly application was forthwith made and leave obtained from the Town for the laying out such a Yard on the Neck, and the making of Bricks therein now employs upwards of an hundred Poor every day. These Bricks, when burnt, the Committee intend to sell at the best price they can obtain, and the money arising from the sale will be again improved in some way the most likely to keep the Poor from the distresses of hunger and the temptations of idleness.

The Committee have agreed to build a house for sale, as soon as materials can be collected (which however is extremely difficult, considering the tenor and mode of putting in execution the Boston Port-Act) and several vessels will be set up as soon as the Common Stock shall be sufficient for the work.

In order to make the employment of the Poor as universal as possible, the Committee have purchased Wool, Flax and Cotton, to be distributed to Spinners and Knitters in the Town, and Looms are erecting for weaving Baizes, Cotton and Linen.

The Committee also distribute Leather to the Shoemakers and take their manufactures in pay, and with them also pay daily laborers.

The Committee are in expectation of nail-rods and other raw materials, with which they hope to employ the Blacksmiths and some other Tradesmen, in the severities of the Winter.

The Committee have given the above account of their doings for the satisfaction of the Public, and flatter themselves it will meet with the approbation of the generous Benefactors to this grievously oppressed and suffering People. The Committee attend every day upon the business of their appointment; almost the whole of their time is taken up in the discharge of their trust. They have no motive to encourage them in their labors, but the hopes of doing good in this day of their Country's trial and calamity. They shall consider themselves, as happy if they answer the end of their appointment.—That they may attain this end, they ask the advice of the wise and good, and shall ever consider the counsel of friends to the common cause as deserving their thanks and most mature consideration.

The Committee take this opportunity to inform the World, and especially their most recent Benefactors, that the House of Representatives at their last Session having recommended to the Province to make Collections for the Poor of Boston and Charlestown, suffering by occasion of the before-mentioned Act, the Town of Boston early passed a vote that Seven per Cent. of all Donations transmitted to this Town should be delivered to our Brethren of Charlestown, who are generally supposed injured in that proportion by the Boston Port-Act.

The Regular Overseers of the Poor of this Town still continue their usual care and supply of the Town-Poor, while this Committee confine (so much as possible) their attention and relief to such as are reduced to severe sufferings by the measures of the present Administration of Britain and the grievous mode of carrying those measures into execution.)

PROVIDENCE, *September* 17.

"At two o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday last, an express arrived in this town from East-Greenwich, in the county of Kent, with advice that a mob was raised, consisting of some hundreds of people, who threatened, and were hourly expected to come to destroy said Town of East-Greenwich, in order to shew their resentment of the injury which they said had been offered to Stephen Arnold, of Warwick, Esq; one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in that County, who had been charged with industriously propagating principles unfriendly to American Liberty, and had been hung in Effigy by some of the people at East-Greenwich. This intelligence was immediately communicated to his Honor the Deputy-Governor, who ordered the Sheriff, with the companies of Cadets & Light-Infantry of this town, and others of the Militia, to arm themselves, and proceed immediately to East-Greenwich, to assist the Sheriff of that County in dispersing said mob. The companies of Militia accordingly armed, marched immediately, and arrived there by 9 o'clock the same morning, where a Committee was appointed and sent to the mob, about two miles distant from the town, to warn them of the bad consequences of their unlawful proceedings, and to demand some of the principal persons among them, to come immediately into town, and settle the affair; whereupon the said Stephen Arnold, Esq; and some others, came from the mob, and met the Militia, and a great number of people, convened at the Court-house, where, after being made acquainted with their resolute determination, he signed the following Declaration and Confession:

WHEREAS I the Subscriber have lately in the Town received great indignity, by being hung in Effigy by some evil minded Persons to me unknown; and from many Reports which have been circulated in the County, I was led to think my Person and Family unsafe; and being actuated by the Motives of Fear and Resentment, without maturely considering the Consequences, have been concerned by associating with divers People of this County, with Intention of repairing to this Town, and making a Declaration of that Right, which as a Subject I apprehend I was entitled to: And whereas the said Assembly was unlawful, which hath occasioned much Fear and Distress to the Inhabitants of this Town in particular, and many others in general; for all which I do hereby express my hearty Sorrow, and wish to obtain the favorable Opinion of this public Assembly, especially as I am a Friend to the Liberty of my Country, and disapprove (these Measures which have been calculated to tax America without her Consent.

East-Greenwich, Sept. 13. STEPHEN ARNOLD.

SALEM, September 20.

Letters from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Friends in this Place, dated the 2d Inst. say,—"The whole Attention and Conversation is wrapped up in the Congress, and every Mouth wishing them Success—they are greatly respected, as Men of Wisdom, from whom the People ardently expect the Salvation of America. Every one prays for their Success,—the Canada Bill serves greatly to cement them to our Welfare, and the Unanimity expected in their Councils almost assures them of it. What Measures will be adopted is as yet very uncertain; some think non-exportation and non-importation to West-Indies and Great-Britain, others only to Great-Britain: But by what I can gather, it will be only with Great-Britain for the present, and the West-Indies conditionally, at some future Meeting of the Congress, if they find the first ineffectual. Government has not in this Place one who dares appear its Advocate. The Members from Virginia were just now received with Ringing of Bells, and other Marks of a most hearty Welcome. Upon the whole, every Thing bears a most promising Appearance for the future Welfare of America."

V See the Act, pa. 559. ‖ See Index, under Congress, Continental † adjournment of the Court there, pa. 514. & See Index, under Tea destroyed. q ved. pa. 498. x See Index, under Donations — See Act, pa. 499. 01 Pa. 517.

BOSTON, September 26.

By Mr. PAUL REVERE, *who returned Express from* Philadelphia *laſt Friday Evening, we have the following important Intelligence.*

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 17, 1774.

SIR,

WE received your Favor of the 11th Inſtant, together with the Reſolutions of the County of Suffolk, and communicated the ſame to the Congreſs: In Conſequence of which, they paſſed the ſeveral Reſolutions (1) which will be delivered you by Mr. Revere, together with a Letter from the Preſident. (2) They highly applaud the wiſe, temperate and ſpirited Conduct of our People, in their Oppoſition to the late Act for altering our Conſtitution. Theſe Reſolves will, we truſt, ſupport and comfort our Friends, and confound our Enemies. In Behalf of myſelf and Brethren,

I am with Reſpect,

Your moſt humble Servant,

THOMAS CUSHING.

Joseph Warren, Eſq;

Philadelphia, 17th Sept. 1774.

SIR,

YOUR Letter of the 11th Inſtant, directed "To the Honorable *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; and the other Gentlemen of the Congreſs, Members for Maſſachuſetts-Bay," together with the Reſolutions entered into by the Delegates of the ſeveral Towns in the County of Suffolk, and their Addreſs to his Excellency Governor Gage were communicated to the Congreſs, whereupon the Congreſs came into the following unanimous Reſolves, which by their Order I tranſmit to you to be communicated to the Committee of Correſpondence for the Town of Boſton.

I am, Sir,

your moſt obedient Servant,

PEYTON RANDOLPH.

Joseph Warren, Eſq;

IN CONGRESS, *Saturday September* 17, 1774.

A LETTER from Dr. *Joſeph Warren*, & ſundry Reſolutions entered into by the County of *Suffolk*, on Tueſday the 6th of this Inſtant, and an Addreſs from the Delegates of the ſaid County to his Excellency Governor GAGE, dated the 9th Inſtant, were read. Whereupon,

RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That this Aſſembly deeply feels the ſuffering of their Countrymen in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, under the Operation of the late unjuſt, cruel and oppreſſive Acts of the Britiſh Parliament. (4) That they moſt thoroughly approve the Wiſdom and Fortitude with which Oppoſition to theſe wicked Miniſterial Meaſures has hitherto been conducted, and they earneſtly recommend to their Brethren a perſeverance in the ſame firm and temperate Conduct, as expreſſed in the Reſolutions determined upon at a Meeting of the Delegates for the County of Suffolk, on Tueſday the ſixth Inſtant; truſting that the Effect of the united Efforts of North-America in their behalf, will carry ſuch Conviction to the Britiſh Nation, of the unwiſe, unjuſt and ruinous Policy of the preſent Adminiſtration, as quickly to introduce better Men and wiſer Meaſures.

RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That Contributions from all the Colonies for ſupplying the Neceſſities and alleviating the Diſtreſſes of our Brethren at Boſton, ought to be continued in ſuch Manner and ſo long as their Occaſions may require. *See Index under donations*

A true Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec^r.

Delegates who attend the Congreſs.

From *NEW-HAMPSHIRE*,

Major John Sullivan, (3) Col. Nathaniel Folſom.

From *MASSACHUSETTS-BAY*.

Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Eſq'rs.

From *RHODE ISLAND*.

Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Eſq; Hon. Samuel Ward, Eſq;

From *CONNECTICUT*.

Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, Silas Deane, and Hon. Roger Sherman, Eſq'rs;

From *NEW-YORK*.

James Duane, John Jay, Philip Livingſton, Iſaac Low, Col. William Floyd, and Henry Weſner, Eſq'rs.

From *NEW-JERSEY*. (5)

James Kinſey, William Livingſton, John D' Hart, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith, Eſq'rs;

From *PENNSYLVANIA*.

Hon. Joſeph Galloway, (6) Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, Edward Biddle, and George Roſs, Eſq'rs. Q

From *New-Caſtle, Kent* and *Suſſex* Government.

Cæſar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, and George Read, Eſq'rs.

From *MARYLAND*.

Matthew Tilgman, Thomas Johnſon, junr. Robert Goldſborough, William Paca, and Samuel Chaſe, Eſq'rs. (7)

From *VIRGINIA*.

Hon. Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, George Waſhington, (8) Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harriſon, and Edmund Pendleton, Eſq'rs;

From *NORTH-CAROLINA*.

William Hooper, and Joſeph Hewes, Eſq'rs.

From *SOUTH-CAROLINA*.

Hon. Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Gadſden, and Edward Rutledge, Eſq'rs.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS, *Sept.* 24, 1774.

AS I have been informed that the Conduct of ſome few Perſons of the Epiſcopal Denomination, in maintaining Principles inconſiſtent with the Rights and Liberties of Mankind, has given Offence to ſome of the zealous Friends of this Country, I think myſelf obliged to publiſh the following Extract of a Letter, dated September 9, 1774, which I received from my worthy and patriotic Friend, Mr. *Samuel Adams*, a Member of the Congreſs now ſitting in Philadelphia, by which it appears that, however injudicious ſome Individuals may have been, the Gentlemen of the Eſtabliſhed Church of England are Men of the moſt juſt and liberal Sentiments, and are high in the Eſteem of the moſt ſenſible and reſolute Defenders of the Rights of the People of this Continent.——And I earneſtly requeſt my Countrymen to avoid every Thing which our Enemies may make uſe of to prejudice our Epiſcopal Brethren againſt us, by repreſenting us as diſpoſed to diſturb them in the free exerciſe of their religious Privileges, to which we know they have the moſt undoubted Claim; and which from a real Regard to the Honor and Intereſt of my Country, and the Rights of Mankind, I hope they will enjoy unmoleſted as long as the Name of America is known in the World. J. WARREN.

"After ſettling the Mode of voting, which is by giving each Colony an equal Voice, it was agreed to open the Buſineſs with Prayer. As many of our *warmeſt Friends* are *Members of the Church of England*, thought it prudent as well on that as on ſome other Accounts to move that the Service ſhould be performed by a Clergyman of that Denomination. Accordingly the Leſſons of the Day and Prayer were read by the Reverend Mr. DuChé, who afterwards made a moſt excellent extemporary Prayer, by which he diſcovered himſelf to be a Gentleman of Senſe and Piety, and a warm Advocate for the religious and civil Rights of America."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 19.

On Friday laſt the Honorable Delegates, now met in General Congreſs, were elegantly entertained by the Gentlemen of this City. Having met at the City Tavern about 3 o'Clock, they were conducted from thence to the State-Houſe, by the Managers of the Entertainment, where they were received by a very large Company compoſed of the Clergy, ſuch genteel Strangers as happened to be in Town, and a Number of reſpectable Citizens, making in the whole near 300.—After Dinner the following Toaſts were drank, accompanied by Muſick and a diſcharge of Cannon.

1 The KING.
2 The QUEEN.
3 The Duke of Glouceſter.
4 The Prince of Wales and Royal Family.
5 Perpetual Union to the Colonies.
6 May the Colonies faithfully execute what the Congreſs ſhall wiſely Reſolve.
7 The much injured Town of Boſton and Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. (14)
8 May Great-Britain be Juſt, and America free.
9 No unconſtitutional Standing Armies. (11)
10 May the Cloud which hangs over Great-Britain and the Colonies, burſt ONLY on the Heads of the preſent Miniſtry.
11 May every American hand down to Poſterity pure and untainted the Liberty he has derived from his Anceſtors.
12 May no Man enjoy Freedom, who has not Spirit to defend it.
13 May the perſecuted Genius of Liberty find a laſting aſylum in America.
14 May Britiſh Swords never be drawn in Defence of Tyranny.
15 The Arts and Manufactures of America.
16 Confuſion to the Authors of the Canada Bill. (12)
17 The Liberty of the Preſs.
18 A happy Reconciliation between Great-Britain and her Colonies, on a conſtitutional Ground.
19 The virtuous Few in both Houſes of Parliament.
20 The City of London.
21 Lord Chatham.
22 Lord Camden.
23 Biſhop of St. Aſaph. *Dock. Shipley*
24 Duke of Richmond.
25 Sir George Saville.
26 Mr. Burke.
27 General Conway.
28 Mr. Dunning.
29 Mr. Sawbridge.
30 Dr. Franklin.
31 Mr. Dulany.
32 Mr. Hancock.

The acclamations with which ſeveral of them were received, not only teſtified the ſenſe of the honor conferr'd by ſuch worthy Guests, but the fulleſt confidence in their Wiſdom and Integrity, and a firm Reſolution to adopt (and ſupport ſuch Meaſures as they ſhall direct for the public good at this alarming Criſis.

NEW-YORK Sept. 15.

On Friday laſt, Numbers of the following Card were diſtributed about this City.

A CARD.

New-York, September 9th, 1774.

THE thanks of the public are preſented to thoſe worthy citizens, who have, to their immortal honor, nobly refuſed to let their veſſels for the baſe purpoſe of tranſporting troops, ammunition, &c. to oppreſs the brave defenders of American liberty, who are already ſuffering in the common cauſe. Such patriotic conduct merits applauſe, as much as a contrary one would the contempt and indignation of every generous mind.

Yeſterday Evening Numbers of the following Hand Bills were diſtributed about this City:

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the Merchants of this city have ſo nobly refuſed letting their veſſels to the tools of government for the baſe purpoſe of tranſporting troops and military ſtores to Boſton; for enforcing the cruel and arbitrary edicts of a corrupt miniſtry, on that virtuous people now ſuffering in the glorious cauſe of American freedom; it is therefore hoped that no pilot will be found ſo loſt to all ſenſe of duty to his country, as to aſſiſt in that deteſtable work. Mr. Francis Bas inadvertently engaged to make ſome cheſts for the tranſportation of arms; and Mr. Jonathan Hompton, in like manner, undertook to contract with houſe carpenters, for the purpoſe (as is ſuppoſed) of building barracks at Boſton; but when their fellow-citizens repreſented to them the tendency of their conduct, they immediately declined the abominable ſervice. After theſe laudable examples of the merchant, and tradeſmen of this city, there is no doubt but their patriotic conduct will be followed by all their fellow citizens. But, notwithſtanding ſhou'd any ſordid miſcreant be found amongſt us, who will aid the enemies of this country to ſubvert her liberties, he muſt not be ſurpriſed if that vengeance overtakes him, which is the reward juſtly due to parricides.

THE FREE CITIZENS.

New-York, Sept. 14, 1774.

BOSTON, September 26.

Wedneſday laſt the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Boſton, met at Fanuil-Hall, for the Choice of Repreſentatives, to ſerve in the Great and General Court to be convened at Salem the 5th of next Month, when the following Gentlemen were choſen, viz.

The Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq;
Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,
Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; and
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Eſq;

Laſt Friday the Town made Choice of
Dr. *Joſeph Warren*, (15)
Dr. *Benjamin Church*, and,
Mr. *Nathaniel Appleton*, (16)

to ſerve as Delegates in the Provincial Congreſs, to be held at Concord on the ſecond Tueſday of October next, in Addition to the four Repreſentatives of this Town—and the following Inſtructions for our Repreſentatives were Voted, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

AS we have now choſen you to repreſent us in the Great and General Court to be holden at Salem, on Wedneſday the fifth Day of October next enſuing. We do hereby inſtruct you, that in all your Doings as Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, you adhere firmly to the Charter of this Province granted by their Majeſties K. William & Q. Mary; and that you do no Act which can poſſibly be conſtrued into an Acknowledgment of the Validity of the Act of the Britiſh Parliament for altering the Government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; more eſpecially, that you acknowledge the Hon. Board of Counſellors elected by the General Court at their Seſſion in May laſt, as the only rightful and conſtitutional Council of this Province. And as we have Reaſon to believe that a conſcientious Diſcharge of your Duty will produce your Diſſolution as an Houſe of Repreſentatives, We do hereby impower and inſtruct you to join with the Members who may be ſent from this and the other Towns in the Province, and to meet with them at a Time to be agreed on, in a general Provincial Congreſs, (17) to act upon ſuch Matters as may come before you in ſuch a Manner as ſhall appear to you moſt conducive to the true Intereſt of this Town and Province, and moſt likely to preſerve the Liberties of all America.

At a Meeting of the Selectmen *and* Committee of Correſpondence, *September* 24, 1774.

OUR Friends in the neighbouring Towns and the Country in general, having expreſs'd their Uneaſineſs leſt the Workmen in this Town by aſſiſting the Army in building Barracks ſhou'd give Occaſion of Umbrage to their Friends who dwell more remote, whether in this or the neighbouring Colonies, particularly to our Brethren of New-York, who have nobly rejected the Application of the Barrack-Maſter for Mechanicks and other Aſſiſtants from that Place;—Therefore having debated this Matter, in compliance with the Application of our Friends in the Country,—It is the Opinion of this joint Committee that ſhould the Mechanicks or other Inhabitants of this Town, aſſiſt the Troops by furniſhing them with Artificers, Labourers, or Materials of any kind to build Barracks or other Places of Accommodation for the Troops, they will probably incur the Diſpleaſure of their Brethren, who may withold their Contributions for the Relief of the Town, and deem them as Enemies to the Rights and Liberties of America, by furniſhing the Troops with Conveniences for their Reſidence and Accommodation in this Town. (18)

(1) See Below At Cambridge, 6th inſt. pa. 569. & Index, under County Towns, &c

(2) See address, Page 577

(3) See their Names, Page 1087.

(4) As by Port act 1st ſeſs. pa. 499. Act for altering the Charter, pa. 582. & Act, for the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, ibid. pa. 509.

(5) See Liſt of Gricvances, pa. 971.

(6) After wards Major General of the United States Army afterwards Embaſſador to Court of France afterwards

(7) Delegates who attend the Congreſs. above afterwards

(8) of New York. a vile Traitor! the Glorious General of the United States.

(9) See Index under Jerſey pa. 559.

(10) Aſſiſtants Boards a Title Gratis. ibid. Index under Charter. ibid. Charter 1777 Vol. 2. Robert

(11) Vid. Index under Congreſs, Prov. & John Dickinſon, being added by their House vid. Fleets paper Oct. 31 (12) See Index under donations.

(13) Suppoſe Mr. Rhodes went home. (14) See the Vol. (15) See Page 576 (16) See Act, pa. 538

Fellow Countrymen and Citizens,

THE greatest *Hero* of the present age tells us that "*The entire prosperity of every state rests upon the discipline of its army.*" Convinced of the truth of this, I have in a series of *Publications* for *years* past been striving to animate you to cultivate the *art of war*; in one of those publications I told you that if you "imagined that this country had *done* with *war*, I was of opinion that as yet it had not seen more than the *buds of it*," and howsoever mistaken you might then think I was in this particular, perhaps you now begin to think a little more seriously that I was not altogether so.—And when war and rumours of war, and the prospect of having your garments rolled in blood sounds daily more piercing in your *ears*; shall I be thought impertinent if I again attempt to turn your attention to this *important object*, and truly important it is, for on the art of war (as I have repeatedly told you) your *temporal salvation under Heaven depends*."——This art is divided into two parts, the *sublime* and *common detail*, the latter being *mechanical* may be soon learnt, a few weeks will fit the *soldier* for the service,—but the former requires the closest and continued application and practice, and seldom appears *conspicuous* but when *displayed by a genius*. However my countrymen, let not this observation discourage you, the God of nature has formed you perhaps equal to any people on earth, both as to *courage*, *strength* and *genius*, you abound with *rough diamonds*, nothing more is wanting than that they be *polished*.—To assist you in this, permit me to recite part of a former publication (for altho' this subject should be exhausted, which however is *not* the *case*, yet were it so *its importance* would make a repetition *seasonable*) describing part of the character and some of the ideas of a great officer.

"This master workman sees the whole service in one comprehensive view; he sees what number of troops will be *necessary* for the *campaign*—what men are most suitable for the service—he sees the recruits new raised—drilled to *discipline*—formed into *companies* and *battallions*—the encampment or encampments formed—what *magazines* will be necessary and where they ought to be erected—what provisions will be necessary and how they must be furnished—what ordinance and implements will be needfull, which he will determine by the situation and strength of the country—in what manner his baggage and provisions are to be conveyed from place to place, whether by *land* or *water*, all of which is provided for.—In marching into an enemies country he sees what disposition is necessary—what camps will be the most *secure* and will make every possible advantage of *rivers*, *ponds*, *morasses* and *woods*, and take the precautions necessary for security—what troops will be needful to cover the *magazines*, *conveys* for *detachments*, &c.—when he decamps considers where his greatest danger on the march, will be, whether in *front* or *rear*, on *right* or *left*, and orders accordingly—how intelligence of the enemies situation and numbers must be obtained. Having with the *glance* of the *eye* seen the *field* of *battle*, he makes his dispositions accordingly, taking care to *dispose* of each corps in such a manner as not to *obstruct* or *endanger* but to *support* each other,—if the attack be obstinate he sees how it must be *supported*—if he happens to be victorious, how he must *improve* his advantage—if he is defeated how he must *secure* his retreat, if he has a *river* in his rear he will in *time secure* a safe passage if possible by erecting *batteries* on the *opposite side* and improving every *defile* that he can possess himself of in the rear," and the like, which are a few of the many *objects* that engage the attention of a *commander*.——And now my dear *countrymen*, and you in particular, whom providence has entrusted with *a military genius*,—arise, for this work belongeth to *you*.—He who gave you this *talent* expects that you improve it for the good of your *generation*—and does it not grow daily, more and more, *apparent* that you *ought* to be *up* and *doing*;—on your exertions is suspended the fate of this *new world*, and of *unborn millions*.——Clear I am that providence has put it in the *power* of the people of *America*, (with a common blessing) if *united*, to do *themselves justice*.——Should any say that I am aiming at *independance*, God forbid, my earnest wish, my *constant endeavor* has *been* and still *is*, to *cultivate* and *establish union and harmony* between *Great-Britain* and the *Colonies* on the *footing* of *constitutional* and *equal liberty*, so long as the *sun* and *moon* shall *endure*—I wish no more than to be *a free* subject—I never will be *a slave*, unless compelled to be so after the most *vigorous efforts*.—This my *renowned countrymen* I take to be your sentiments, (a few, *a very few Issachars excepted*—) stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith the *Supreme Being* hath made you *free*.—You are to use all lawful endeavors to preserve your own *lives*, *liberties* and *properties*—and when you view the great warlike preparations which are carrying on at this time in the *Metropolis* and on the *Avenue* leading to it, (*which it is certain is not against a common enemy*) I am not at all surprised that you are *alarmed*.—However, my dear Countrymen, let me intreat you by your conduct to convince the *world*, that you are *deficient* neither in *fortitude* or *policy*.—The vast *hostile preparations* which are now making will *justify* you before *God* and *men*, in preparing for your *own defence*.—*Withold your hands from violence*, but be not *allured* from your watch and *duty* by *soft answers*.—He who is a master of the art of war knows how to dissemble, and when to act the *lyon*, the *fox*, or the *lamb*, as will best serve his *circumstances* or *designs*, ever therefore keep in mind the following approved *military maxims*, viz. *That the safetest way to treat with an enemy is sword in hand—and that distrust is the mother of security*. (But here I cannot but pause and drop a tear at the thought that those who are brethren, should be jealous of each other, and should be preparing for war as if common enemies. O Britain! Britain! Britain! thou who stilest thyself the mother country, are these hostile preparations the kind soothings of a tender mother? You have been told that your children are refractory, but will a wise mother chastise her children, will she unrelentingly pursue them to death, at the motion of an unrelenting nurse, who instead of carefully nourishing the children and concealing their little follies, and cheering the parent with accounts of their good behaviour, is seeking the destruction of both, perhaps either to gratify her own will, or please and serve another, whose interest she has more at heart than that of her mistress.)

Nature and *convenience* has formed your country for defence—*believe me* it may be defended almost inch by inch, your whole country has *breast works already erected against small arms*—every *stone wall* and *logg fence* is a *breast work*—*fascine batteries* may be any where erected with *ease* and *expedition*—your *workmen* are second to none on earth.—Consult well the chapter of *ambuscade*, *surprize* and *stratagem*—a few months will make *many thousands* of your *numerous militia* equal to any of those called *regular troops* in *discipline*—may God more abundantly endow you with *wisdom*, *skill* and *fortitude*, and may you do valiantly for God and the *cities* of your God—and should it be the fate of any of you to lose your lives in defence of your *country* and *its liberties*,—should you be forced to it, remember that *posterity* will reap the *fruits* of your *sufferings* (as you do of those your worthy ancestors, many of whom watered the ground on which you tread with their *blood!*) will rise up and call you blessed.

Adieu, A MILITARY COUNTRYMAN.

BOSTON, September 26.

The following Letter dated September 12, *from one of the best Characters in a distant Part of the Province, to his Friend in* Boston, *merits the Attention of the Public.*

Dear Sir,

I Imagine that by this time you are made in a good degree acquainted with the general commotion that has been lately caused by the mistaken report that the army was come out of Boston and murthering the people in the country, and taking from them their ammunition—the movements in Connecticut have been great, still greater in this province—thousands of men have muster'd, arm'd, travelled some on horseback, some on foot, twenty, thirty and forty miles—I apprehend that such mistakes and the alarms occasioned by them will be likely by and by to harden the people so that there will be great danger of their not moving at all, or not in season when there shall be real necessity of it——It appears to me, Sir, therefore absolutely necessary that there should be a number of vigilant, judicious, trusty and faithful men appointed in Boston, another set of like men in Roxbury, another in Charlestown, and perhaps in other places, whose Names shall be published to the Country, whose particular duty and business it shall be to determine where the aid and assistance of the country shall be called for, and that the call and demand be always in writing under the hands of such committee or some of them, and that they signify for what time the people should come prepared to stay, if the occasion will permit so much writing; something of this sort I humbly conceive, may be proper for the present to prevent groundless alarms, and that the people below, in case of emergencies, may have timely and necessary relief. But it seems to me most clear, that there is immediate necessity of a Provincial Congress or Convention, to settle more matters than I can now enumerate, as well the above. *I am, &c.*

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1774.

"The Resolves of the County of Suffolk were read in Congress with applause. The inclosed Resolutions were unanimously passed, which give you a *faint* Idea of the Spirit of that August Body.——AMERICA will make a point of supporting Boston to the UTMOST."

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, Sept. 18

"The Contempt and Abhorrence in which *Addressers*, *Protesters*, and *sworn Councellors* are held here, are ineffable."

Extract of another Letter from Philadelphia, Sept. 18.

"I send the Votes of Yesterday, which is the only thing the Members of the Congress are at Liberty to mention, even to the People out of Doors here.—THE CONGRESS will support BOSTON and the Massachusetts, or PERISH WITH THEM. But they wish that Blood may be spared, if possible, and all Ruptures with the Troops avoided."

Capt. William Wyer of the Brig Polley arrived at Cape Ann on Saturday last, from Tetuan, on the Coast of Barbary, in 47 Days, informs that the Alarm Frigate arrived from Smyrna at Gibraltar a few Days before he sailed, with Advices that the Russians and Turks had a Battle near the Danube, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 60,000 Men, which Battle it was generally suggested would settle the present Russian and Turkish Wars. In latt. 42 N. long. 50 W. he spoke the Brig Dolphin, John Reynolds, Master, from Philadelphia, bound for London, out 14 Days, all Well.

In Capt. Scott is come, a BELL for the Reverend Doctor COOPER's Meeting-House, which weighs 2700 said to be the largest on this Continent, and is the generous Present of the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; to that Society.

Bristol County Resolves.

TAUNTON, *October* 2d, 1774.

Mr. THOMAS,

Please to give the following a Place in your next, and oblige The COUNTY *of* BRISTOL.

AT a meeting of the Gentlemen, Delegates from the following towns in the county of BRISTOL, viz. Taunton, Dartmouth, Rehoboth, Freetown, Dighton, Swansey, Norton, Mansfield, Raynham, Berkley and Easton; held at the Court-House, in Taunton, on the 28th and 29th days of September, 1774, to consult upon proper measures to be taken at the present alarming crisis of our public affairs.

ZEPHENIAH LEONARD, Esq; chosen Chairman.

After having read the act of parliament for regulating the government of this province, and the resolves of the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, &c. the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS our ancestors, of blessed memory, from a prudent care for themselves, and a tender concern for their descendants, did, through a series of unparalleled dangers and distresses, purchase a valuable inheritance in this western World, and carefully transmitted the same to us their posterity; and whereas for many years past, we have quietly enjoyed certain rights and privileges, stipulated by charter, and repeatedly confirmed by royal engagements; which rights and privileges are now unjustly invaded by the pretended authority of a British parliament, under pretext that it is inexpedient for us any longer to enjoy them; and as the same persons which found out this inexpediency, will no doubt, in time, discover that it is inexpedient for us to enjoy any rights, and even any property at all; we cannot in justice to ourselves and posterity, and in gratitude to our revered ancestors, tamely stand by and suffer every thing that is valuable and dear to be wrested from us; but are resolutely determined, at the risque of our fortunes and lives, to defend our natural and compacted rights, and to oppose to our utmost all illegal and unconstitutional measures, which have been or may be hereafter adopted by a British parliament, or a British ministry. And though we depricate the evils which are naturally consequent upon a breach of that mutual affection and confidence which has subsisted betwixt Great-Britain and her colonies; yet we think it better to suffer those evils than voluntarily submit to perpetual slavery. We are sensible that the important crisis before us demands the exercise of much wisdom, prudence and fortitude, and we sincerely hope that all our deliberations and actions will be guided by the principles of sound reason, and a hearty desire to promote the true interest of the British empire.—Accordingly, we resolve in the following manner, viz.

Resolved, That we freely recognize George the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c. as our rightful Sovereign, and as allegiance and protection are reciprocal, we are determined faithfully to yield the former as long as we are allowed the enjoyment of the latter.

Resolved, That the late acts of the British parliament, relating to the continent in general, and this province in particular, are contrary to reason, and the spirit of the English constitution, and if complied with, will reduce us to the most abject state of servitude.

Resolved, That all civil officers in this province, considered as holding their respective offices by the tenure specified in a late act of the British parliament, deserve neither obedience nor respect; but we will support all such civil authority that is agreable to the charter of the province, granted by King William and Queen Mary.

Resolved, That it is our opinion, that the several towns of this county should regulate themselves in all their public proceedings, agreable to the laws of this province.

Resolved, That we will use our utmost endeavours to discountenance and suppress, all mobs, riots and breaches of the peace, and will afford all the protection in our power to the persons and properties of our loyal fellow subjects.

Resolved, That in all things, we will regulate ourselves by the opinion and advice of the continental Congress, now sitting at Philadelphia; and as we place great confidence in the abilities of the gentlemen, members of that Congress, we will chearfully subscribe to their determinations.

Resolved, That our brethren of the town of Boston, who are now suffering under the cruel hand of power in the common cause of America, are justly entitled to all that support and relief which we can, and are now ready to afford them.

Resolved, That whereas our brethren of the county of Suffolk have, by their spirited and noble resolutions, fully made known our sentiments, we therefore think it unnecessary for us to be more particular, as we most chearfully adopt their measures and resolutions.

Voted, That the above proceedings be inserted in the public papers.

Voted, That the Committee for the town of Taunton, be impowered to call a meeting of this body, whenever they think it necessary.

Voted, That the thanks of this body be given to the Chairman for his faithful services.

Voted, That this assembly be adjourned, and it was accordingly adjourned.

A true copy.

Attest. DAVID COBB, *Clerk.*

At a meeting of the following Gentlemen chosen by the several towns in the county of Cumberland, held at FALMOUTH, in said county on the 21st day of September, 1774, at the house of Mrs. GREELE, viz. from

Falmouth, the hon. Enoch Freeman, Esq; Stephen Longfellow, Esq; Mr. Richard Codman, Capt. John Waite, Mr. Enoch Illey, and Mr. Samuel Freeman.

Scarborough, Capt. Timothy McDaniel, Captain Reuben Fogg, Mr. Joshua Fabyan.

North-Yarmouth, Mr. John Lewis, David Mitchel, Esq; Messrs. Jonathan Mitchel, John Gray, William Cutter.

Gorham, Solomon Lombard, Esq; William Gorham, Esq; Capt. Edmund Phiney, Capt. Briant Morton, Mr. Joseph Davis.

Cape-Elizabeth, Dr. Clement Jordan, Messrs. Peter Woodbury, Samuel Dunn, Capt. Judah Dyer, Dr. Nathaniel Jones, Mr. George Strout.

Brunswick, Messrs. Samuel Thompson, Samuel Stanwood, Capt. Thomas Mouiton.

Harpswell, Mr. Joseph Ewing, Capt. John Stover, Mr. Andrew Dunning.

Windham, Messrs. Zerubbabel Honywell, Thomas Trott, David Barker.

New Glocester, Messrs. William Harris, Isaac Parsons. The hon. ENOCH FREEMAN, Esq; was chosen Chairman.

Mr. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Clerk.

A COMMITTEE from the body of people who were assembled at the entrance of the town, waited on this convention, to see if they would choose a committee of one member out of each town, to join them to wait upon Mr. Sheriff Tyng to see whether he would act in his office, under the late act of parliament for regulating the government.

On a motion made, VOTED, That a messenger be sent to the said Sheriff Tyng, to desire his attendance at this convention. A messenger then waited upon Mr. Tyng with the following billet, viz.

"Mr. Sheriff Tyng's company is desired at the convention of the convention of the county, now sitting at Mrs. Greele's. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Clerk.

"Wednesday, Sept. 21st, 1774, 11 o'clock, A. M."

Mr. Tyng accordingly attended, and after some interrogations, subscribed the following declaration, viz.

"*County of Cumberland, Falmouth, Sept.* 21, 1774.

"Whereas great numbers of the inhabitants of this county are now assembled near my house, in consequence of the false representations of some evil minded persons, who have reported that I have endeavoured all in my power to enforce the late acts of parliament, relating to this province: I do hereby solemnly declare that I have not in any way whatever acted or endeavoured to act in conformity to said act of parliament: And in compliance with the commands of the inhabitants so assembled, and by the advice of a committee from the several towns in this county now assembled in congress, I further declare I will not as Sheriff of said county, or otherwise, act in conformity to, or by virtue of, said acts, unless by the general consent of the said county. I further declare, I have not received any commission inconsistent with the charter of this province, nor any commission whatever, since the first day of July last.

"WM. TYNG."

"*County of Cumberland*,

"At the convention of committees from the several towns in the said county, held at the house of Mrs. Greele, in Falmouth, in said county, September 21st. 1774, VOTED, That the foregoing by William Tyng, Esq; subscribed, is satisfactory to this convention.

"Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Clerk."

The convention then formed themselves into a committee to accompany Mr. Tyng to the body of the people, to prevent the above declaration, and adjourned to the old town-house, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the deliberation to be in public.

The committee accordingly went with Mr. Tyng, who read the declaration to the people, which they voted to be satisfactory, and after refreshing themselves, returned peaceably to their several homes.

P. M. 3 o'clock, met according to adjournment.

VOTED, That Mr. Samuel Freeman, Solomon Lombard, Esq; Stephen Longfellow, Esq; David Mitchel, Esq; Mr. John Lewis, Capt. John Waite, Mr. Samuel Thompson, Capt. Timothy McDaniel, Doctor Nathaniel Jones, Mr. Isaac Parsons, Enoch Freeman, Esq; Mr. David Barker and Capt. John Stover, be a committee to draw up the sentiments of this convention, and report the same at the adjournment.

Then adjourned to Thursday morning 8 o'clock.

September 22. Met according to adjournment, when the committee presented the following report, which after being read, paragraph by paragraph, was *unanimously* accepted, viz.

The great concern with which the people of this county view the increasing differences, which now subsist between the mother country and the colonies, and the dark prospect which some late acts of the British parliament have in particular opened to them, has occasioned the several towns herein to choose committees for this convention. "To consider what measures it would be thought expedient to adopt for the general interest of the county, in the present alarming situation of our public affairs." We therefore, the said committees, pursuant to the request of our respective towns, guided by a strong attachment to the interest of our oppressed country, think it proper with respect and deference to our brethren in the other counties, to make known our minds as follows.

We think it the indispensable duty of every subject of the English constitution, for our own sakes, as well as that of future generations, to use his utmost care, and endeavour, according to the station he is in, to preserve the same inviolate and unimpaired; for we regard it, not only as the foundation of all our civil rights and liberties, but as a system of government, the best calculated to promote the people peace and happiness: And we lament that in the present administration there are men so lost to all the principles of honour, equity and justice, as to attempt a violation of the rights which we have long enjoyed, and which while we profess ourselves, as we now declare we do, allegiant subjects to George the third our rightful Sovereign, we have a right still to enjoy entire and unmolested: And it is a melancholy consideration, that the acknowledged head of this respected state should be induced to pass his sanction to such laws as tend to the subversion of that glorious freedom, which preserves the greatness of the British empire, and gives it reputation throughout all the nations of the civil world. 'Tis too apparent that the British ministry have long been hatching monstrous acts to break our constitution, and some they have at length brought forth. We think the colonies deserve a better treatment from his Majesty than this which he assents to. We are his loyal subjects, and merit his regard, and cannot help thinking that if he would pursue his own unbiassed judgment, and lay aside the selfish counsel of wicked and designing men, he and his subjects would be mutually happy, and provocations on both sides cease. But since the ministry have borne their tyranny to such a length as to endeavour to execute their wicked designs by military force in our metropolis, we fear it is their aim to introduce despotic monarchy. But though their tyranny and self oppression seems now with hasty strides to threaten all the colonies with ruin and destruction, we hope no vengeance will affright, or wiles allure us to give up our dear bought liberty, that choicest gift of Heaven, which our fathers came into the [illegible] and which we therefore will [illegible]

We believe our enemies supposed we must submit, and tamely give up all our rights. 'Tis true a vigorous opposition will subject us to many inconveniences, but how much greater will our misery be if we relinquish all we now enjoy, and lay our future earnings at the mercy of despotic men? We cannot bear the thought. Distant posterity would have cause to curse our folly, and the rising generation would justly execrate our memory. We therefore recommend a manly opposition to those cruel acts, and every measure which despotism can invent to "abridge our English liberties," and we hope that patience will possess our souls till Providence shall dissipate the gloomy cloud, and restore us to our former happy state.

The late act for regulating the government of this province we consider, in particular, as big with mischief and destruction, tending to the subversion of our charter and our province laws, and in its dire example, alarming to all the colonies. This through the conduct of some enemies among ourselves, will soon bring us into difficulties, which will require some able council to remove. We therefore recommend to each town in this county to instruct their several Representatives to resolve themselves with the other members of the House, at their approaching session, into a Provincial Congress for this purpose.

To this congress we shall submit the general interest of the province, but for the particular benefit of this county, we do advise and recommend,

1. That the Justices of the sessions and court of common pleas, and every other civil officer in this county, whom no authority can remove, but that which constituted them agreable to charter and our own provincial laws, would religiously officiate in their several departments, as if the aforesaid act had never been invented, and that every private person would pay a strict obedience to such officers, be always ready to protect and to support them, and promote a due observance of our own established laws; and if any person whatsoever should henceforth in any manner cave to aid the operation of the said tyrannic act, they should be considered as malignant enemies to our charter rights, unfit for civil society, and undeserving of the least regard or favour from their fellow-countrymen.

2. That every one would do his utmost to discourage law suits, and likewise compromise disputes as much as possible.

3. That it be recommended to the honourable Jeremiah Powell, Esq; and Jedediah Preble, Esq; constitutional councillors of this province, residing in this county, that they would take their places at the board the ensuing session as usual.

4. We cannot but approve of the recommendation given by the convention of Suffolk county to the several collectors of province taxes not to pay one farthing more into the province treasury, until the government of the province is placed on a constitutional foundation, or until the provincial congress shall order otherwise, and we recommend the same to the several collectors in this county, but we think it the duty of the several collectors of county, town and district taxes, to perfect their collections, and pay the same into their several treasuries as soon as possible. And here we think it proper to observe that though we do not coincide in every instance with our Suffolk brethren, which may be owing to a want of knowing all the circumstances of affairs, yet we highly applaud their virtuous zeal, and determined resolutions. (2)

5. We recommend to every town in this county, charitably to contribute to the relief of our suffering brethren in our distressed metropolis. (3)

6. Least oppression which maketh even wise men mad, should hurry some people into tumults and disorders, we would recommend that every individual in the county use his best endeavours to suppress at all times riots, mobs and all licentiousness, and that our fellow subjects would consider themselves as they always are, in the presence of the great GOD, who loveth order, and not confusion.

7. That when a general non-importation agreement takes place, we shall look upon it to be the duty of every vender of merchandize to sell his goods at the present rates, and if any person shall exorbitantly enhance the prices of his goods, we shall look upon him as an oppressor of his country. And in order to prevent imposition in this respect, we recommend that a committee be chosen in each town to receive complaints against any who may be to blame herein: And if he shall refuse to wait on such committee, on notice given or, be found culpable in this respect, his name shall be published in the several towns of the county, as undeserving of the future custom of his countrymen.

8. That every one who has it in his power, would improve our breed of sheep, and as far as possible, increase their number; and also encourage the raising of flax, and promote the manufactures of the country. (5)

9. As the very extraordinary and alarming act for establishing the Roman catholic religion, and French laws, in Canada, may introduce the French or Indians into our frontier towns, we recommend that every town, and individual in this county, should be provided with a proper stock of military stores, according to our province law, and that some patriotic military officers be chosen in each town to exercise their several companies, and make them perfect in the military art.

10. Our general grievances being the subject of deliberation before the continental congress renders it inexpedient to consider them particularly; on their wisdom we have a great dependance, and we think it will be our duty to lay aside every measure to which we have advised, that may be variant from theirs, and pay a due regard to their result.

And now we think it proper, to declare, that as we have been recounting the hardships we endure by the machinations of our enemies at home, we cannot but gratefully acknowledge our obligation to those illustrious worthies, our friends of the minority, who constantly opposed those wicked measures, and would heartily with some great and good men would invent and mark out some plan that will unite the parent state to these its colonies, and thereby prevent the effusion of christian blood.

Then, VOTED, That every member of this convention be severally interrogated whether he now has, or will hereafter take any commission under the present act of parliament, for regulating the government of this province.

The members were accordingly interrogated, and each and every of them answered in the negative.

VOTED, That the several committees which compose this convention, or the major part of each, be, and hereby are, desired to interrogate the civil officers, and other persons whom they may think fit, in their respective towns, whether they now have, or will hereafter take, any commission under the aforesaid act.

VOTED, That the whole proceedings of this convention be, by the Clerk, transmitted to the press, and also to the Town Clerks of the respective towns in this county, as soon as may be.

VOTED, That this convention be continued, and that the committee of Falmouth, or the major part of them, be, and hereby are, impowered, on any occasion, that in their opinion requires it, to notify a meeting of the delegates thereof, at such time and place as they may think proper, setting forth the occasion thereof.

VOTED, That the thanks of this convention be given to the hon. Enoch Freeman, Esq; for his faithful services as chairman.

A true copy,

Attest. SAM'L FREEMAN, Clerk.

4 See the act, pa. 582 Vol 2 & See Act, vid. pa. 499. — act for allowing Charter, pa. 532 — Act for impartial administration of justice, pa. 509.

2 See the Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2

3 See List of Grievances, pa. 971. 4 See Magna Charta, Page. 790—1059 — Petition of right, pa. 816—& Bill of rights, pa. 1053. Vol. 2.

5 See Index under Troops.

6 See in Index, under Congress Provincial.

(1) See the Choice, pa. 501.

(2) See Resolves page 576.

(3) See Index, under donations

(4) See Index under Congress Continental.

(5) See Act, page 559.

TO BE SOLD,

By Richard Cranch,

Near the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON,

A very Elegant SPINNET, (Harris's Make,) Also, an Assortment of WATCHES.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

Cumberland, ss.

Notice is hereby given to the Delinquent Proprietors of the Town of New-Glocester, in said County, That unless they pay the several Sums hereafter set to each Delinquent Right respectively, together with Incidental Charges, to Mr. Isaac Parsons, of said New-Glocester, before the 6th Day of December next, they may expect so much of each of such Delinquent Right in said Town to be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Mr. Isaac Parsons aforesaid, on the aforesaid Sixth Day of December, as will be sufficient to discharge their several Arrearages, with the Charges as aforesaid. The Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from Time to Time, until the whole is Sold.

The Rights that are delinquent, are as follows, viz.

L.	s.	d.	Rights.	L.	s.	d.
4	13	10	No. 38	4	12	0
4	5	9	39	12	15	1
10	4	4	40	4	3	9
4	0	6	45	3	5	11
23	4	6	49	3	5	11
5	3	4	52	4	6	9
26	16	10	54	3	15	9
4	18	4	56	7	19	7
9	19	7	58	20	4	4
4	3	9	62	11	4	2
9	0	6	63	3	31	

SIMON NOYES, EBENEZER MASON, ISAAC PARSONS, } Committee and Assessors.

New-Glocester, Sept. 1, 1774

WHEREAS on the 20th Day of October, A. D. 1761, the Proprietors of the Town of Bernard, formerly in the Province of New-Hampshire, at a legal Meeting then held, Voted that a Tax or Assessment of One Hundred and forty-five Dollars be raised and assessed on the Original Proprietors of said Town, to defray the necessary Charges of the said Town. And whereas each Proprietor's Share of said Tax is five Dollars, as mentioned in the List committed to me as Collector of the said Town. And whereas sundry of said Proprietors have to this Day omitted paying me their Proportion of said Tax, altho' they have been legally notified and warned so to do many Years ago, whose Names with the Sums due from each of them are as follows, viz. Richard Champney, five Dollars; Daniel Farnsworth, Esq; five Dollars; Jonathan Lovewell, Esq; five Dollars; Samuel Sherburn, Esq; five Dollars; George Abbey, Esq; five Dollars; Rev. Anthony Whitef, five Dollars; Elisha Story, five Dollars; Thales Gregood, five Dollars; John Wendall, five Dollars; James McDonough, five Dollars; Hunting Wentworth, Esq; five Dollars; Joseph Newmarch, five Dollars; Richard Cranch, five Dollars; Samuel Wentworth, Esq; five Dollars; Benning Wentworth, Esq; late Governor, ten Dollars.

THESE are therefore to notify and warn the delinquent Proprietors afore-named, and all other Persons concerned, that unless they pay me their several Sums aforesaid, raised as a Tax on their several Rights, on or before the 24th Day of September Instant, that so much of their Original Rights in the said Town of Bernard, will be sold by me, at public Vendue, at the House of Henry Wise, Innholder in Ipswich, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, on the 26th Day of September Current, at Three o'Clock Afternoon, to defray said Taxes.

Ipswich, Sept. 2, 1774. WM. DODGE, Collector.

WHEREAS on the 20th Day of October, A. D. 1761, The Proprietors of the Town of Stockbridge, formerly in the Province of New-Hampshire, at a legal Meeting then held, Voted, That a Tax or Assessment of Three Hundred and Sixty Dollars, be raised and assessed on the Original Proprietors of said Town, to defray the necessary Charges of the said Town. And whereas each Proprietor's Share of said Tax is Five Dollars, as mentioned in the List committed to me as Collector of the said Town. And whereas sundry of said Proprietors have to this Day omitted paying me their Proportion of said Tax, altho' they have been legally notified and warned so to do many Years ago—Whose Names with the Sums due from each of them are as follows, viz. Joshua Henshaw, Esq; five Dollars; Jeremiah Green, Esq; five Dollars; John Cunnable, five Dollars; Andrew Belcher, Esq; five Dollars; Joshua Stone, five Dollars; James Friend, five Dollars; Daniel Farner, five Dollars; James Nevin, five Dollars; Geo. Wentworth, five Dollars; John Sherburn, five Dollars; Henry Dering, five Dollars; John Winthrop, Esq; five Dollars; Edward Wigglesworth, five Dollars; Rev. Nathaniel Appleton, five Dollars; Joshua Wentworth, five Dollars; Samuel Wentworth, Esq; five Dollars; Samuel Warner, five Dollars; Nathaniel Warner, five Dollars; his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; five Dollars; his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; five Dollars; Hon. Jacob Wendell, Esq; five Dollars; Benning Wentworth, Esq; late Governor, ten Dollars.

These are to Notify and Warn the Delinquent Proprietors afore-named and all other Persons concerned, that unless they Pay me the several Sums aforesaid raised as a Tax on their several Rights on or before the twenty-fourth Day of September instant, That so much of their Original Rights in the said Town of Stockbridge, will be Sold by me at Public Auction, at the House of Henry Wise, Innholder in Ipswich, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, on the 26th Day of September current, at 3 o'Clock, Afternoon, to defray said Taxes.

Wm. DODGE, Collector.

Ipswich, Septem. 1st, 1774.

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